Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 2, 1845.** | **NUMBER 207.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to annouace HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

POST OFFICE.

THE Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to my dwelling House, nearly opposite the new Court-House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern Mails.
AMZI McGINN, P. M.
April 17, 1845. 205-

POST OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE, APRIL 17, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The Northern Mail closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Southern Mail closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 6 a. m.

Camden Mail due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.

Providence Mail due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m., Friday.

Steel Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.,—closed Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes at 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesborough Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those Mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning should be deposited in the office before 9 o'clock the previous evening. For the other Mails they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.
AMZI McGINN, P. M.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

in a very superior style and at short notice....cheap
Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets,

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned inlorms his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations,

which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.
Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59-F

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.
R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96-:tac.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by T. Goodlake, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th inst., a

NEGRO WOMAN

named MILLY, and her child 7 years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.
CHARLES T. MEANS, Trustee.
April 1, 1845. 203-ts.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.
C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }
May 27, 1844. 62-

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash prices for able bodied negroes, to hire till 1st January next.
J. H. KENNEDY.
Sharon, N. C. April, , 145 204 F

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. F

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.
THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 F

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

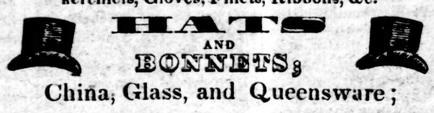
Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.



HATS AND BONNETS;

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, RUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.
ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

New and Handsome

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND PRICES,

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS. before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.
BREM & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::F

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,
C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88-:F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

Miscellany.

From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Caudle has been made a Mason—Mrs. Caudle indignant and curious.

"Now, Mr. Caudle—Mr. Caudle, I say, oh! you can't be asleep already, I know—Now, what I mean to say is this; there's no use, none at all, in our having any disturbance about the matter; but, at last my mind's made up, Mr. Caudle; I shall leave you. Either I know all you've been doing to night, or to morrow morning I quit the house No, no; there's an end of the marriage state, I think—an end of all confidence between man and wife—if a husband's to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself. Pretty secrets they must be, when his own wife can't know 'em. Not fit for any decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel; there's a good soul, tell me what's it all about? A pack of nonsense, I dare say; still—not that I care much about it—still, I should like to know. There's a dear. Eh? oh, don't tell me there's nothing in it; I know better; I'm not a tool, Mr. Caudle; I know there's a good deal in it. Now, Caudle; just tell me a little bit of it. I'm sure I'd tell you any thing. You know I would. Well?

"Caudle, you're enough to vex a saint! Now, don't you think you're going to sleep; because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a mason, if I did'nt suppose I was to know the secret too? Not that it's any thing to know, I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

"But I know what it is; oh yes, there can be no doubt. The secret is, to ill use poor women; to tyrannize over 'em; to make 'em your slaves, especially your wives. It must be something of the sort; or you would'nt be ashamed to have it known. What's right and proper never need be done in secret. It's an insult to a woman for a man to be a free mason, and let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor soul, she's sure to know it somehow—for nice husbands they all make. Yes, yes; a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is, if they act properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have much care to spare for the world besides.

"And I suppose they call you brother Caudle? A pretty brother indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron like a turnpike man, for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for. There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I only wish I was a queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to free masonry, and all such trumpery, I know.

"Now, come, Caudle, don't lets quarrel. Eh! you're not in pain dear? What's it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

"And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say,—you're not? Now, Caudle, you know its a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself, no, I wouldn't give a buttom to know it, for its all nonsense I'm sure. It is'nt the secret I care about; it's the slight, Mr. Caudle; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world keeping something to himself which he won't let her know. Man and wife, one indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws, and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves: otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a mason. When he's got a sort of corner-cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind—that his poor wife isn't allowed to rummage?

"Caudle, you shan't close your eyes for a week—no, you shan't—unless you tell me some of it. Come, there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Caudle, I wouldn't refuse you anything—and you know it, or ought to know it by this time. I only wish I had a secret! To whom should I think of confiding it, but to my dear husband? I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now, Caudle?

"Was there ever such a man! A man, indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Caudle, an unfeeling, brutal creature, when you might oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to your being a mason; not at all, Caudle; I dare say it's a very good thing; I dare say it is—it's only your making a secret of it that vexes me But you'll tell me—you'll tell your own Margaret? You won't! You're a wretch, Caudle.

"But I know why; oh, yes, I can tell. The fact is, you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. You, at your time of life—the father of a family. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

"And I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now. Lodge, indeed! Pretty place it must be, where they don't admit women. Nice goings on, I dare say. Then you call one another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure you'd relations enough, you did'nt want any more.

"But I know what all this masonry's about It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families, that you may feast and drink together, that's all. That's the secret. And to abuse women—as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret; and nothing else.

"Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel. Yes, I know you're in pain. Still Caudle, my love; Caudle! Dearest, I say! Caudle! Caud—"

"I recollect nothing more," says Caudle, "for here, thank Providence! I fell asleep."

Statistics of Muscular Power.—Man has every power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. *His* heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute; and therefore, 3,840 in an hour, 90,160 in a day.

"Well it did."—John, how much did your pig weigh?" "Well, it didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I always thought it wouldn't."

[From the Madras U. S. Gazette.]

ADVENTURE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

Capt. C——, of her Majesty's 84th Foot, was one of the most indefatigable sportsmen I ever met with, and the entire of his time that could be spared from regimental duty was passed in the jungles. He was a man of vast personal strength, could undergo any degree of fatigue; in short, possessed a perfectly iron constitution.

When on one of his excursions, Capt. C—— happened to pass the night at a small village in the Wynaud jungle, when a ryit who had been out very late searching for a stray bullock, came to tell him of a large cheetful, or spotted deer, which he had watched to its lair. He had also heard from the villagers, that a large snake had been seen several times in that neighborhood. He started accordingly after his game at daybreak, accompanied by the villager and a favorite dog, which rarely left his heels unless ordered. After proceeding about half a mile through very dense jungles, and being, as the villager supposed, near the spot where the cheetful had laid down, Capt. C—— of a sudden missed his dog, and hearing a rustling in the bushes about ten yards off, accompanied by a whimpering noise, he turned in that direction, and saw what he at first glance took for a tiger. From its color, a mixture of blackened brown, but soon discovered what the monster really was—an enormous boa constrictor, which had seized his poor Juno, and was at the moment crushing her to atoms in its terrible coils. The native who was with him, saw what it was likewise, and immediately fled. Capt. C—— afterwards described the appearance of the reptile, when thus coiled round his dog, as *somewhat resembling a barrel*, every portion in violent muscular motion, and he distinctly heard the bones of the poor animal crack in succession within its terrible embrace. At last the monster raised its head, and fixed two glaring eyes on Capt C——, who in another moment, might perchance have been fascinated by their deadly gleam, but with unerring aim he placed two balls in its forehead. Their effect was not however, as he expected, fatal, and the snake instantly uncoiling itself from its victim, made straight at Capt. C——, who of course took to flight, but the jungle was so thick, that he found the animal gaining on him, from the noise it made among the bushes, and he therefore sought shelter in a tree, reloading his gun with all possible expedition. Whether the reptile followed him by sight or smell, he could not judge, but Capt. C—— was only just prepared for a second discharged when the boa reached the tree, and instantly twining itself round the stem, would soon have seized him, but fortunately, at the next shot he blew out both its eyes with a charge of BB; yet though the snake appeared for a moment stunned, it still continued its efforts to reach him, until by repeated shots it was incapacitated from rising, not though, till Capt. C—— had completely emptied his powder flask, and he even then did not venture to descend, as the reptile continued coiled round the tree, occasionally by a muscular movement showing that its vital powers were not wholly extinct. At length, after some hours' solitary confinement on his perch, and shouting until he was hoarse, for aid, Capt. C—— had the satisfaction to see a number of villagers arrive, by whom the monstrous animal was completely destroyed. Capt. C—— had no means of accurately measuring its length, but by a piece of stick, which the natives said was a cubit long, he declared that it measured upwards of thirty of these, and was much thicker than one of his own thighs, which were of a make that would have well become the leather *fie for shames* of any Lifeguardsman! The head of the boa was cut off by his orders, and sent to the Hon. Mr. Code, then resident at Mysore, and its enormous jaw still may possibly be in existence at the Mysore Residence.

Wake Snakes and come to Taw.—During a political contest in Kentucky, four or five years ago, between a man named Shields, and one Spriggs, the difference between talent and tact was fairly illustrated. Shields was a man of splendid abilities and a most eloquent speaker. Spriggs was a shrewd fellow, and finding himself overmatched, took a short cut to the popular *taste*, and won the day. It was a great drinking region, and one day after a powerful speech from Shields in which Spriggs got awfully used up, the latter arose and replied, in the following rough, but conclusive terms:

"Well, boys, I cant tell you what I am; I don't know what I am; but wake snakes and come to taw. I know I am the son of old Jimmy Spriggs and Sally Chrisholm, by g—d, and now boys come up and take a drink."

This had an electric effect, and the "boys" with loud cheers mustered to the drinks. The result was the overwhelming triumph of the son of old Jimmy Spriggs and Sally Chrisholm.—*Richmond Star.*

Claiming the Law's Allowance.—"Mr. Brown," said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day, "how many cows do you own?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because I wish to levy on them," was the prompt rejoinder.

"Well, let me see," said Mr. B., abstractedly; "how many cows does the law allow me?"

"Two," replied the constable.

"Two?" said Mr. B., with good-natured astonishment; "well, if the law allows me two, I wish it would make haste and send *the other* along, as I haven't but one."

Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little, laborious, courageous creatures instantly set to work to get it together again; and if you do the same ten times over, they will as many times do up their work again. Here is the sort of stuff that men must be made of to oppose with success, those who by whatever means get possessed of great and mischievous powers.—*Cobbett.*

Just So.—A man came to a printing office to beg a paper, "because," said he, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors don't take none."

"I don't know where that boy his temper; he did not take it from me." "Why, no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any!" was the affectionate reply of the *spose.*

Late News from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Mail Steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Monday night. She left Liverpool on the 5th of April, and has therefore made the passage in a little more than 16 days.

The Caledonia was delayed one day in order to bring out the news of the action of the British Parliament on the Oregon Bill.

There had been no arrival from the United States since the departure of the Great Western.

Commercial affairs had not changed materially since the last advice. The opening of the continental ports had improved the demand for goods, but the political news had depressed Stocks and advanced Cotton slightly.

The Queen, Prince Albert and the Royal family, were all in enjoyment of their usual health. They had returned to Buckingham Palace, at the expiration of the Easter holidays.

No news from either of the Packet ship U. States or England.

The British Ministry intend to hold Oregon at hazards—war or no war.

The French Liberal papers rejoice at the annexation of Texas.

Queen Victoria visits Ireland in July, provided the people "keep quiet."

Lord Ashburton made a speech in Parliament, showing how he cheated the Yankees out of the North East Territory. He would be happy, no doubt, to have a chance to repeat the same game on the Oregon question.

The British Ministers have adopted the "Secret Policy" on the Texian Annexation question. This course has been advocated with great ability by the Standard, the writer contending that England had lost much by an open policy which enabled other governments to anticipate her movements.

The annexation of Texas has ceased to excite interest. People here regard the matter as settled, and view the connexion rather with indifference than with favor. Mr. O'Connell has declared, in the Repeal Association, his dislike to the measure, grounded on his well known Anti Slavery prejudices.

OREGON.

The debate, or rather the expression of the opinion of the British Government relative to Oregon, for which the steamer was detained, occurred in both houses on the 4th inst.

Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, Lord John Russel in the House of Commons, drew attention to the peremptory manifesto of the new President of the United States with regard to the Oregon territory. Sir James Graham of the Lords, on the part of the Ministry, and Sir Robert Peel in the House responded to their call. As the remarks made by the ministers were substantially the same we shall confine our report to the Commons.

Lord John Russell rose to call the attention of the House to that part of the President's message which relates to the territory of the Oregon. The course taken by the President of the United States was entirely new. The language used implied that the title of the United States was clear and unquestionable, and that the full occupation of the Oregon territory was only dependent on the emigation of settlers from the States. In disproof of these pretensions, he gave a minute sketch of all the proceedings relative to the Oregon, from the visits of the earlier discoverers down to our own day, contending that the claims of England were indisputable. Enlarging on the importance of the territory in relation to our growing trade with China, and in the Pacific; deprecating the adoption of any tone of bluster and menace; regretting that the President of the United States had compelled the public notice which ought to have been left to the ordinary course of diplomacy, he concluded by declaring that he would leave the matter in the hands of those who were entrusted with the protection of the honor of the country and the interests of the Crown.

Sir Robert Peel, after admitting the gravity of the question, and referring to the negotiations of Mr. Canning to effect an adjustment of the respective claims of the United States, and of Great Britain, which ended in failure, gave a brief account of the correspondence which has taken place between the present Government and the American executive. So recently as the 19th of February last, the late President, Mr. Tyler, in a message to the Senate, assigned, as a reason for not complying with a request to produce the correspondence, that the negotiations were still pending, that they had been conducted in an amicable spirit; and that considerable progress had been made in them. He (Sir R. Peel) could confirm the assertion to the "amicable spirit," but not as to the "Progress." However, on the 4th of March following, the new President, Mr. Polk, delivered that inaugural address which contained the reference to the Oregon. No diplomatic communications had taken place since; all that was known was contained in the address. He considered it his duty not to despair of a favorable result; but if it were otherwise, he would not then object to lay on the table of the House the whole of the correspondence which had taken place. He deeply regretted that the President of the United States, in defiance of all usage should have made the reference he did, during pending negotiation, and pointed to other contingencies. Not only did *he* regret the reference, but the tone and temper in which it was made.

As the subject had been brought under discuss on, he felt it to be his duty on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are idvaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house following this announciation.

The subject then dropped.

OREGON.

[From the London Times.]

The question arising out of the conflicting claims of this country and the United States to the Oregon territory, is essentially different from all the ordinary topics connected with our foreign political relations, and it involves the most serious consequences to both countries and to the world. It is, upon the whole, a fortunate circumstance, and in these days we must add, an honorable distinction of the people of this country, that we are accustomed to watch the vicissitudes of affairs abroad without passion and without apprehensions, confiding in the vigilance of our own government for the protection of British interests, but caring very little for the onerous and unprofitable kind of ascendency which is to be acquired by eager meddling in foreign affairs. The first lesson which the plain common sense of England would read to a minister, is to abstain from committing the country by an indiscreet solicitude in managing matters in which success brings with it no reward, and defeat entails humiliation and danger. * * * * * * *

There is no real danger, in spite of the language of a cabinet like that of the United States, or the unnatural vituperation of opposition papers at home, that the moderation of England should be mistaken for want of power, or the tranquil dignity of her language for a sacrifice of her rights. * * * * *

If the language of the American President is intended to convey more than an empty threat, such an aggression is contemplated by the Cabinet which has just been formed at Washington. Mr. Polk announces his conviction that the American title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and that his fellow citizens are already preparing to perfect a title by occupying it with their wives and children. This patriarchal mode of going up into this new land of Goshen, is certainly a violation of the existing treaty; but when the President goes on to speak of "the jurisdiction of our laws, the benefits of our republican institutions, and the formation of states in that part of our territory within the sphere of our federative Union," he misinterprets the true nature of our agreement on the subject.

This case may be stated in a very few words. When the dispute, which arose in 1798, between Great Britain and Spain, with regard to the possession of Nootka Sound, and the right to make settlements on the northwest coast of America, was amicably teminated by the treaty of the Escurial, the state of that remote region rendered such an arrangement practicable.

It is contended on the part of the United States, that the treaty of the Escuiral was abrogated by the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain in 1799, and that it was never renewed; insomuch that when Spain ceded to the United States all her titles to land north of the forty second parallel of latitude by the treaty of Florida, signed 1819, she ceded those titles, not as limited and defined by the treaty of 1790, but as they existed before that treaty. The argument is bad, for the treaty of the Escurial, being in the nature of a convention delaratory of existing rights, was clearly not liable to be abrogated by a subsequent declaration of war, and was certainly held to be in force by both Spain and Great Britain, after cessation of their hostilities. But this American argument would rather strengthen than diminish the British claims, for the treaty of the Escurial was a compromise, and if it be held to have been re cined, then the British rights become absolute as they were before it existed. The main point, however, on which we now insist is, that this, and every other arrangement since made with the United States, was essentially temporary in its nature.

Joint occupancy is only possible as long as no real sovereignty is exercised. Indeed, in the course of the negotiations between the two governments in 1827, the Commissioners proposed that the convention of 1818 should be renewed for a term, with the condition that "neither of the contracting parties should assume or exercise any right of exclusive sovereignty or dominion over any part of the said country." This suggestion was rejected by Mr. Gallatin. Each party, then, retains an unquestionable right of making settlements, and even of exercising what is called sovereignty, in the Oregon territory; but it is evident that as soon as both parties proceed to exercise rights, which elude each other in practice, a collision must ensue. The time has come when such a temporary arrangement has ceased to be possible or secure; but a temporary arrangement can only be terminated in two ways—either by a convention settling the disputed amount of territory and drawing a fixed boundary, or by a recurrence to that state of things in which force alone can decide between two absolute claimants.

If the negotiations undertaken between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Gallatin in 1826 led to no more satisfactory result than a renewal of the temporary convention of 1818, it is most improbable that any negotation will now terminate more successfully, unless it turn upon the arbitration of a third power. This expedient is, however, rejected by the Americans; and the tone of Mr. Polk's address does not lead us to suppose that he would even adhere to the *ultimatum* of 1826, which was the prolongation of the frontier along the 46th parallel of N. latitude from the point at which it now terminates to the Pacific.

Our position in the matter is a defensive, though not altogether a passive one. England desires an amicable adjustment; but if that be rendered impossible, the untractable conduct of her opponent, the aggressive conduct of the American government, and the unparalleled language of the President, suffice to prepare us for the other alternative.—The rights of British subjects in the country of the Oregon must, of course, be defended; and, indeed, the British possessions there are sufficiently strong to defend themselves from any sudden attack likely to be made upon them.

From Mexico.

From intelligence derived through the medium of the New Orleans newspapers, as well as from letters direct from Vera Cruz, received in this city, very little apprehension is felt as to a continuance of amicable relations with Mexico. The proposition tending towards a belligerent attitude made by some member of the Mexican Congress, argues nothing as the to purpose of the government or the disposition of the people. Whatever may be resolved upon by the Mexican councils, there is reason to believe that care has been taken to prevent any serious mischief coming of any mad step Mexico may take:

"The papers received by the mail yesterday confirm the report that the squadron about to set sail for the Mediterranean had received countermanding orders, and that the vessels comprising it will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico as speedily as they can be got ready for sea. This is a wise measure of precaution on the part of the government, and one which, if it does not put a damper upon the belligerent disposition of Mexico, will at least afford security to American commerce in peril of Mexican cruisers, and at the same time concentrate a force along the coast capable of redressing promptly any wrongs that may be committed against United States citizens.

"A more circumspect examination of our files, received by the Waterwitch, induces us to regard the hostile speeches made in the Mexican Congress in a more serious light than as the customary ebullition of a war-fever, which periodically exhausts itself in grandiloquence. Congress and the people, judging from the tone of our exchanges, are disposed to a rupture of the peaceable relations subsisting between the two powers, and the government, now that Santa Anna has begun to bully it, covers its humility by raising a dust about annexation.

"Both parties to the recent revolution have a direct interest in *seeming* to be favorable to a declaration of war; whilst Congress has been in no wise behind either in manifesting a proneness in that way. The absurdity of such an issue does not appear to have struck the Mexican cabinet, Congress, or people. The interests of contending factions keep the population in a ferment, and a war might result from causes altogether irrelevant to the matter in dispute."—*N. O. Picayune.*

From the New Orleans Bee.

MEXICO.

A careful re-examination of our Mexican files of papers does not enable us to add much to the summary of intelligence presented in yesterday's paper. Santa Anna's defence, transmitted to Congress about the end of February, is a document of most inordinate length, filling several successive numbers of the Mexican papers. It is, as we before stated, extremely bold, if not arrogant in its tone, and argues questions of law and constitutional points with considerable ingenuity and speciousness. He contends that he was fully justified by circumstances in the conduct pursued by him, and speaks of himself as a patriot and persecuted saint.

The vote by which the grand jury, composed of the two branches of Congress, found a true bill against Santa Anna, was 90 to 7. Generals Guevara and Veron were the chief opponents of the measure. The public journals load him with continued imprecations, and speak of his notes to the government as effusions of boundless audacity and arrogance.—If we are to judge of public sentiment by the tone of the press, we should conclude that the fallen dictator is universally execrated, and that Mexico thirsts for his blood; and yet strange to say, it is openly proclaimed that his person is in no danger whatever.

Don Jose Maria de Bocanegra has been unanimously acquitted, by the Chamber of Deputies, of the charge of having authorized the appointment of General Ponce de Leon as governor of the department of Sonora.

The earthquake which occasioned so much damage in the town of Oajaca was slightly felt both in Mexico and Vera Cruz, occasioning, however, nothing more than a momentary and tremor considerable alarm.

Don Benito Quijano has resigned the office of governor of the department of Vera Cruz, and has been appointed governor of Guanajuato.

Various projects of constitutional reform are before Congress. Among them we notice one for the better internal organization of the departments: another for the reorganization of the army; a third for the election of governors of departments by the people, &c.

Upon looking over our latest papers, we perceive that the Mexican government had learned the final passage of the Texas resolutions through both houses of Congress. On the 21st of March the subject was formally introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, and resolutions were presented declaring that the provisions of the treaty of 1831 are at an end; requiring that the ports of Mexico should be closed against all vessels of the United States; prohibiting the introduction into the repulic of the manufactures of this country, and stating in substance that no proposition for the restoration of friendly relations between the two governments would be entertained except on condition the United States would abandon altogether the project of annexation.

MEXICO.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated

"VERA CRUZ, March 29, 1845.

"Congress has been in session on the subject of the Texian resolutions ever since the news of their passage by the United States Congress was received. A great many propositions have been discussed, such as war, non-intercourse expulsion of Americans, confiscation of American property and vessels. But nothing of that kind has been decreed yet; and when the first impression is over, they will no doubt go more mildly to work—as what can they expect with high handed measures against their powerful neighbors?"—*Balt. American.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant says:

In announcing to the Mexican Congress the passage of the measure of annexation, Senor Cuevas took occasion to express the views of the administration of General Herrera. He said that the government would at once address an energetic protest to all friendly nations as well as the United States, against annexation; that diplomatic relations with this country would hereupon terminate.

He said the government felt itself strong enough for the emergency, without the grant of additional powers, and trusted that, instead of greivous calamity annexation might really prove a blessing to Mexico, by uniting all her people in a determined effort to maintain their rights and preserve the integrity of the territory of the republic. The president of the chambers responed in much the same strain.

From the N. O. Jeff. Republican, April 18.

MEXICO.

The brig Guadalupe arrived at this port the day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz. Although our correspondent sent us a letter and two copies of the Siglo XIX correspondence between the Mexican government and Mr. Shannon, the letter reached us only yesterday and the papers are still among the missing. These repeated instances of failure to receive packages regularly addressed to us, are a source of great annoyance and just complaint. We have copied the correspondence alluded to from the Picayune. The letter contains an important item of intelligence, which, we believe, has not reached here through any other source.

It appears by this that Mexico will probably once more try the fortune of war in invading Texas, thereby compelling the United States, in the event of Texas embracing the resolutions of our Congress, for her immediate annexation, to take the initiative in the hostilities which must ensue between the two countries. The United States will necessarily be oblige to put forth her strength to defend her Southwestern boundary, which will be the Rio Grande. This is precisely the course, tortuous and indirect as it is, which we stated in one of our late numbers, Mexico would be likely to pursue in her display of anger and resentment toward the United States. If Mexico will commit suicide, why then let her. The conflict will be that of the earthern pot and the metal pot floating on the tide together, according to the old fable.

VERA CRUZ April 3, 1845

Dear Sir:—I have nothing of any importance to communicate, and would only call your attention to two numbers of the Siglo of the 19th, I send you by this vessel, for the late note passed by this government to Gov. Shannon, by which all diplomatic relations with them are at an end.

I remain, &c.

P S. Since writing the above, I have just received my letters from Mexico, and copy the following from one: "In Congress to-day a proposition has passed to a second reading, by a large majority, making it high treason in any person who should make proposal for the recognition of the independence of Texas or the cession of that country to the United States." I believe a large majority of Congress will not agree to declare war against the United States, but will send a large force to Texas with the object of conquering it, by this means forcing the United States to declare war, if she wishes to protect Texas.

The *U S. Gazette* has the following anxious paragraph.

MEXICO.—There has been a good deal of agitation in the public mind, this week by reports that Mexico had declared war against the United States. We do not think that there is yet any other foundation for such a rumor than the obvious fact that the United States has done what, twenty years ago, would ensured an immediate declaration of war from any nation that expected to see her flag fly beyond her own battlements. We have not yet heard that Mexico has demanded of the United States that explanation or redress to which she is bound, by treaty, before she declare war. Though it is possible that the government at Washington know more about the Mexican affairs than they have yet divulged.

There seem to be serious fears on the part of our friends at the North that we shall get into a war with Mexico without knowing it. Certainly such a visionary state of hostilities might better happen with that power than with most others, if it were not for the propensity they have to make a very loud noise over a small matter. But we apprehend due notice will be given, in case of actual invasion of our country, or even of the sailing of any considerable fleet of men of war from Vera Cruz.

In the mean time it is of more interest to watch the movements of the Government of Texas; and touching these we find the following hints in the last New Orleans *Bulletin*.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged in as to the place of destination of Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Secretary of State of Texas, in his present tour, and the nature and objects of the business that could have induced him to desert his post at the capital of Texas at this important juncture in the affairs of his country. Not even the people of Texas themselves, we believe, are informed on these heads—the same surprise having been manifested there at the singularity of the movement, and the same loose conjectures indulged as to the cause of it. They will experience the same astonishment, then, no doubt, that is felt here, to learn that the moment at which the Minister of the United States arrived in Texas, with proposals for the consideration of that country guarantied by the most solemn sanctions of our Government, that moment was chosen by the chief officer of State in Texas to slip from his duties at home, and, without deigning to inform his countrymen whither he was bound, to speed on a secret mission to London. Such, however, is the fact, as we have it from unquestionable authority; Mr. Smith having left here on Monday evening last for Boston, whence he intends to depart by the British steam packet of 1st May. Knowing, therefore, the place of his destination, it is not difficult to gness the object of his mission, or the inducements that prompted so sudden and urgent a movement.

The mission of Mr Smith, we have good reason to believe, grows out of the recent despatches received in Texas, from different points through the extreme courtesy of H. B. M navy. Of the objects of the mission, and the intentions of the Texan Cabinet in despatching abroad the Secretary of State with an abruptness of movement bordering on rudeness to the American Minister, we will not speak so positively, lest we should do injustice to those functionaries, whom we desire to respect, whose course we have hitherto vindicated, and who, we would still hope, have nobler ends in view than to betray their country into a European vassalage. It is right, however, under the circumstances, that we should state the impression which the best information which we can obtain is calculated to leave, and if it turns out what we have misinterpreted the mysterious proceedings that are going on, we shall be prompt to say when the fact appears. We cannot, then, we regret to say, escape the apprehension that Mr Smith's sudden dispatch to foreign parts, is in pursuance of a plan of operations agreed on by the Texan Cabinet, in consultation with the Brittannic Minister in Texas, having for its object to put off, under various excuses, all action on the Resolutions of Annexation, until further advices and distinct propositions, made on a full understanding of the state of affairs, can be had from England. Every circumstance that has transpired, tends to confirm this view, and we have besides information that adds still greater force to the suspicion. Of course there can be no object in delay but to defeat. The only end which the persons concerned can promise themselves, in procrastination, is to give the British government an opportunity to make a final attempt on the cupidity (or some other human infirmity) of the Senators and Representatives of Texas. Now were this opportunity afforded, we have no idea that it would have the effect that is desired. We do not believe it is in the power of Great Britain to make any offer which the Texian Congress, under the circumstances, would not utterly scorn. But it is trifling with the interests, the sensibilities and the self respect of the Texian people, and doing a gross indignity to the United States to hold this grave matter in abeyance while its enemies prepare their weapons of persuasion, corruption or menace, however small their chance of succeeding with either or with all.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The news by the Great Western is rare, rich and racy. The British papers are full of very interesting articles in regard to this country and its future policy, and their general tenor is like that of the Whig press of this country. They find great fault with Mr. Tyler for pressing the question so hard, and are particularly savage because the Annexation bill has become a law. We desire our readers to compare the following extract with some they will find in the files of such papers as the *Courier*, the Commercial Advertiser, the Express, and other Federal prints, and observe how nearly they agree in sentiment concerning Tyler and Texas.—The London Times says:

"The only part of the business, therefore, on which there could be any surprise, would be the particular time and manner which republican wisdom and taste would select for the acquisition. To an European understanding there is something quite grotesque in the time and manner actually adopted. The Congress come to this momentous decision in the very point of time between the two Presidents ships. Mr. Tyler completes his career with a determination which he cannot have the smallest share in carrying out, and Mr. Polk will be engaged throughout the whole term in the arduous execution of a project imposed upon him at the first moment of his official existence.

"The former President, as he approaches his end, seems horror-struck at the thought of leaving his four years a blank in his country's annals. He must do something before he dies, though he leaves a legacy of trouble to his successor. Yet why defer it to such an hour? Was it as Constantine put off his baptism to his death bed, that he might enjoy the unimpaired benefit. Without the arduous responsibility consequent on the rite? Mr. Tyler, a President rather by misadventure than by the popular intention, and not reciprocating to his office the dignity it conferred on him, procures admission to the line of American heroes by an act which will entail upon him neither trouble nor risk. Should it even plunge the nation in war, should it rend the Union, should it finally upset the fearful equilibrium of forces by which the federation is now maintained against so great a diversity of separate interests, Mr. Tyler is clear of all that responsibility.—It attaches to those to whom the Constitution commits the new born measure."

It is clear, from this extract, that they are no more in favor of the Annexation of Texas than the Whigs of this country were before the late Presidential election, and not so much so as Mr. *Clay* was, for he said that "*personally* he had no objection" to it. Let the reader peruse the extract carefully, and remark how much the London Times resembles the *Times of America*, as some silly person has styled it: we mean the Courier and Enquirer—the *hard* Times of America. Has not the sentiment contained in the first paragraph, been drifting about the Union in the Whig papers ever since the Annexation bill passed the Senate? Verily it has, and it looks no better for having been published in London and sent back to us. The second paragraph, too, about Mr. Tyler's anxiety to have the Texas bill disposed of before his term of office should expire is also familliar to the eye of all American readers, particularly that part in which he is styled an accidental President. How Whiggish that is, and how delighted the Whig editors of this country must be to have their sentiments and sayings re-echoed and reiterated by their brethren, the Tories of Great Britain.

Take the next sentence—"Should it even plunge the nation in war," &c. Was there ever such a perfect unison of feeling in any two countries so far apart as exists between the conductors of the Tory press of Great Britain and the "Whig" (?) press of this country? Never! Go to National Hall *now* and, it is possible you may hear the echo of words which were uttered there before the Presidential election, viz. "Texas iniquity;" "Tyler originate—Polk finish up—carry out;" "war;" "dissolve union;" "country to ruin;" "shocking calamity;" "traitor;" "who's Polk?" "adopt the bantling," and so on to the end of the chapter: and if you turn over the files of the Whig papers of that day, you will find those words in their proper connection and "well displayed," as the printers say. We made a great mistake in calling the Federalists British Whigs, for their title should have been British *Tories*, the name their trans-Atlantic brethern delight in.

The British do not like Mr. *Polk*, and we are heartily glad of it; for we should be very much grieved if the Democratic party of this country should so far fall from grace as to elect a man to the Presidency whose policy would elicit the approbation of the wire pullers of the Birtish government. The British papers puffed Mr. Clay before the election of Mr. Polk, and expressed great concern in his behalf; and now that he is defeated, and a Democrat elected instead of him, they are very much displeased; so they tear his inaugural address all to pieces, and denounce it severely. The *Times* gives up Texas, because "the wolf is resolved on seizing his prey, and it signifies but little that the lamb stood drinking a little lower down the brook." (Query—who is the lamb—*Santa Anna?*) but it is determined to keep a firm hold on Oregon:

"Mr. Polk, as to the Oregon territory, pledges himself at the very outset of his career, and with the full knowledge that negotiations are actually going on between his Cabinet and Great Britain, that the American title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable. But it may spare time likely to be consumed in a very unprofitable discussion, if we express an opinion, at least as decided as his own, that in spite of his marauders, and what he terms his constitutional rights, the territory of the Oregon will never be wrested from the British Crown, to which it belongs, but by war. Mr. Polk avers, that to enlarge the limits of the Union is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions; but he will find that when they are so far extended as to include the rightful possessions of the British empire, they will encounter the hostility and the resolution of a people not inferior to the populace of the United States in spirit or in resources."

Mr. Polk is a wise man and knows what he is about, and when he pledged himself that our title to the Oregon territory is clear and unquestionable, he spoke the sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of this country. No one believes that England has the least shadow of a title to any land lying between the parallels of 42 and 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, and as Mr. Webster is not likely to be appointed a commissioner to settle the boundary line, she never will own the least particle of it. That territory is *ours*, and in a short time it will be peopled with men fit to govern it and defend it, and "extend the blessings of peace over increasing millions;" and as to war, millions will be there if need be to drive the invaders of their country into the Pacific ocean.

When Great Britain desires to obtain anything, she first calls it hers, and says she will have it because it is hers. She wanted the privilege of poisoning the Chinese with opium, and because the Chinese would not grant her demands, she sent her army and navy to slaughter them, and an indiscriminate destruction of men, women and children was carried on until the poor Celestials surrendered. So she lays claim to Oregon, and the Times says it will never be wrested from the British crown but by war. These are great words, but our people are not to be frightened with the sound of them; they know their rights and are jealous of their liberties. They know, the character of their enemy, and are determined not to be circumvented by him; and though they may be called "marauders," yet that will not deter them from asserting and maintaining their right and title to the territory of Oregon, peaceably if they can—forcibly if they must."

Judging from the Florida papers, it should seem that the first election under a change of government, will be carried on with much spirit and excitement. The whige are determined to show opposition to the democrats, but it must be with very little expectation of successfully contending against a party which possesses sufficient numerical strength to put down all opposition, and which is supported by the popularity of its principles. The democratic party has not as yet designated its candidate for governor. We find in the Floridian several distinguished citizens of Florida, mentioned as likely to be placed before the democratic convention soon to assemble at Tallahassee. Among them are the names of Col. R. Butler, a gentleman well known as adjutant general of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans; Col. W. Baily, a native of Georgia, and whom the Floridian prefers; Col. W. D. Moseley, and Col. G. S. Hawkins. Several gentlemen are spoken of as the candidates for the office on the part of the whigs, who intend to hold a convention for the nomination of candidates.

Georgia Constitutionalist.

Fish in Alexandria.—The Gazette says they are doing a fine business at the Fish Wharf at that place—the great *depot* for all the Potomac Fisheries. The demand has been good throughout the season, and the prices have kept up, notwithstanding the supply has been large.—The custom has been extensive—wagons flocking into town from all quarters—some from counties in Pennsylvania, &c.

The Port Tobacco Times says: "There is a fair prospect of a goodly number of both shad and herring being caught. We have seen persons from several landings, and all say that an abundance of fish can be had by persons in quest of the article. They have caught at some of the landings as high as 300,000 at one dip of the net."

John Tyler, Jr., has published a card in the Madisonian, saying that "he has served the Democratic party from propriety and principle," and further he says, 'I have not been, am not, and do not mean to be an applicant for office.'

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1845.

FROM ENGLAND.

We give as much in detail as we can the late news from England, by the *Caledonia*. It is of a deeply interesting character. It will be seen that John Bull talks strongly of his rights to Oregon. The debates in the British Parliament on this subject show that we may expect to either surrender our rights to that Territory, and permit Britian to take it into her insatiable maw, or prepare to defend it in a fight. Besides the violent debates on the subject in Parliament, the newspaper press in England is perfectly furious towards this country. The leading government organ in London, says "the United States have *two wars* on hand of their own seeking—one, immediate and inevitable, with Mexico; another, a little remote, but *more certain*, with England about Oregon." Ten millions pounds sterling has been voted to increase the British Navy. John Bull is in earnest; and we hope our government will not fail to be ready to meet him at any point and under any circumstances.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

To these points all eyes are now turned, and we therefore give the recent news as much at length as our space will admit. It will be found of a character deeply interesting. The British party in Texas, comprising the present officials, and a few wealthy yankees and foreigners, are making a hard struggle, and strong efforts secretly to defeat annexation; but we think they will fail. Gen. Henderson and Gen. Hunt, both formerly of this State, and the most popular men in Texas, have taken the stump in favor of annexation, and the people seem to go with them almost *en masse*.

Mexico is blustering a good deal, and talks about war, but she will be careful, we think, not to strike in this direction. She will probably attempt the first blow at Texas, and thus draw us into the fight So be it. The struggle will be a brief one, and Mexico stand a a chance of being blotted from the roll of of nations.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have a few returns in the last Richmond *Enquirer*, which open most gloriously for the Democracy. We think there cannot be a doubt that our friends have swept the State and left scarce a vestige of federalism to tarnish the glory of the Old Dominion.

The most gratifying portion of the news is, the defeat, by near 200 majority, of that reckless federalist, *John Minor Botts*, in the Richmond District. James A. Seddon said to be a man of fine talents, is elected. And even in the city of Richmond, the Democracy have gained a partial triumph, by the election of Lyons, Texas whig, over Brooke, outre federalist. In the twelve Counties heard from, the Democrats have gained six members of the State legislature; and enough is known to render pretty certain the election of Hunter, dem., over Newton, fed., in the Essex Congressional District;—Bayley, dem., over Southall, fed, in the Albemarle District, and McCarty, independent Texas whig, over Pendleton, fed, in the Loudon District, the Gibraltar of whiggery in Virginia. This exhibits a glorious beginning. Virginia, we trust, is herself again. We shall have complete returns for our next paper.

NOMINATIONS.

James C Dobbin, Esq., of Fayetteville, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District. He is a young man, but is said to be quite talented.

The Hon. J. R. J. Daniel has been nominated for re-election in the Halifax District, by a Democratic District Convention. He is a worthy man and true.

The Federalists of Wilkes, have nominated Alex B McMillan of Ashe, as the apponent of Col. Reid, in that District.

We discover, with deep regret, Mr. Toole, whom Mr. Clark defeated for the nomination in the recent Convention in the Edgecomb District, has come out on his own hook, and intends to run against Mr Clarke. This is wrong. We had hoped better things from Mr. Toole; and if he perseveres in his rash determination, he should be scouted from our ranks. None but a premeditated traitor will deliberately take the course he is pursuing.

NOBLE.

It is said that President Polk has transmitted $1,000 to the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in Pittsburg, Pa. Mr Buchanan $500; Mr. Rives, late of the Globe, $200; and Mr. Walker, Sec of the Treasury, a considerable sum. This is noble generosity—true benevolence.

COL. ELMORE.

The mission to England has certainly been tendered to Col. F. H. Elmore, of S. C., and we regret to learn he has declined it, on account of pressing engagements at home. We understand it is the President's intention to offer the place to some other southern man.

FLORIDA.

At the recent Democratic Convention in Florida, Col. W. D. Mosely, formerly of this State, was nominated as the candidate of the Democracy for Governor, and the Hon. David Levy for Congress.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

The Democratic party of Mecklenburg held a meeting in Charlotte, on Tuesday, April 29. 1845. On motion of John Kirk. Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of Capt. John Walker as Chairman, and Richard Peoples, Esq., as Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a very appropriate address, when the following Resolutions were offered by J. W. Hampton, and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, the Democratic Party of Union county have held a meeting, at which they recommend a District Convention, to nominate a candidate to be supported by our party in this District at the next August election, for a seat in the 29th Congress; and this proposition having been favorably responded to by our friends in Catawba and Cabarrus—

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a District Convention at A. D. Kerr's tavern, on the last Saturday in May next, (the 31st day of the month;) and that the Chairman of this meeting, appoint Delegates to attend said Convention on the part of this County.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the desire expressed by our friends in Union and Catawba, that the Hon. Charles Fisher of Rowan, shall be the next candidate of our party for Congress in this District;—but we will, nevertheless, give our cordial support to the nominee of the Convention, should it not be Mr. Fisher.

As organization is conducive to concert and harmony of action,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for this County, and that this Committee be authorized to appoint Sub-Committees in the several Captain's beats in the County—for the purpose of disseminating information among the people, and of guarding voters against federal impositions.

Resolved, That we consider any member of Congress—who votes with John Quincy Adams. Giddings, Davis, and other abolitionists in Congress, and who votes against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and in favor of a high protective tariff, as a dangerous politician, even as a northern man;—but when a representative of a southern constituency takes such grounds in Congress, he should be loaded with the execrations of every true southern man, and consigned to political infamy.

Resolved, That we believe federalism, (or, as it is now called, "*whigery*,") is the same now that it was in the days of the Hartford Convention—inimical to the perpetuity of republican government and closely allied in feeling and interest with the monarchists of Britain;—and that we hold it to be our solemn duty, as did our fathers in by-gone days, to fight this monster to the death, and never sleep while there is an enemy in the field.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the brilliant triumph of the Democracy of the Union, in the election of Mecklenburg's native son, James K. Polk, to the Presidency, and that we fully approve all the measures of his administration thus far.

The Chair appointed the following Delegates to the District Convention:

Col. J. W. Potts,	Dr. Alex. Torrence,
F. H. Maxwell, Esq.,	P. J. Wilson, Esq.,
W. M. Mathews, Esq.,	John Kirk, Esq.,
Caleb Erwin, Esq.,	E. B. D. Sloan, Esq.,
Wm. S. Wallace, Esq.,	John Brown Peoples,
J. W. Hampton,	

And, on motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegation, and the body was empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Mr. Peoples moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Jeffersonian and other Democratic papers of the State, and it then adjourned. JOHN WALKER, Chm'n.

Richard Peoples, Secretary.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

By notice given at the Courthouse door, a Democratic Meeting was held at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 23d of April, 1845, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the District Convention to be held at the Tavern of A. D. Kerr, Esq., on the last Saturday in May next, (being the 31st day of the month.)

On motion of Jos. Barnhart, James Young, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and he explained the objects of the meeting in an appropriate address. On motion of T. S. Henderson, Esq., Jacob Ludwick was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the District Convention:

Capt. Long's Beat—	A. Patterson, Maj. I. Cannon.
" *Lefler's do.*	Jos. Misenhamer, Jos. Barnhart.
" *Sims's do.*	Geo. Erwin, Esq., H. McCauley.
" *Klutts's do.*	J. Beaver, D. Goodman. Jr.
" *Miller's do.*	N. E. Ludwick, Col D. M. Walker.
" *Peck's do.*	Capt. M. Peck, Jas. Honeycutt.
" *Bost's do.*	M. Widenhouse, Esq., S. Bost.
" *Garmon's do*	Capt. Jesse Reeves, J. W. Long.
" *Bost's do.*	Dan. Boger, Solomon Bost.
" *Flow's do.*	Sam. Wilson, Wm. Andrews.
" *Barringer's do.*	A. Stough.
" *Wagoner's do.*	J. Williford, T. S. Henderson.

On motion of T. S. Henderson, Esq., the Chairman and Col. D. Coleman were added to the Delegation.

These proceedings were ordered to be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES YOUNG, Chairman.

J. Ludwick, Secretary.

An Extensive Windfall.—Some time within a year, Mr. Stetson deceased in Roxbury, leaving a property of about half a million of dollars. He died a bachelor, and without any will. Having no near relatives, his property is now in process of distribution among numerous distant kindred. Quite a number of persons, more or less remotely connected with the deceased, in Belchertown, Amherst, Shutesbury, and other places in this county, are receiving shares of "this world's goods," accumulated by their departed relative, in sums varying from *two to four thousand dollars*. Two persons in Belchertown in moderate pecuniary circumstances, presented their checks at the Northampton Bank a few days since, for about $3000 each. It is stated that not less than $5,000 of this estate will be distributed in Belchertown, and probably $30,000 in Amherst.—A few persons also in the western part of the county are the lucky recipients of this large estate. We understand that Mr. Simeon Cowles, of Goshen, has received $4000. Such a distribution of an estate is very rare.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, who was appointed by Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker, has declined the office. The "Organizer" says:

"His reasons for the refusal to accept the station tendered to him will, doubtless, be entirely satisfactory to the Governor and people of the State, when they are made known, looking as they do, to generous and noble-hearted self-sacrifice on his part, and to the future harmony of the Democratic party: He again returns among the *mass* of the people, and leaves the *mass* to determine whenever, and in whatever manner, they think proper, the position he shall hereafter occupy in the Democratic party."

The Governor has not made another appointment.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A corespondent of the New York Eve. Post, says:

"It seems by a number of concurrent accounts, that our federal metropolis is to become the theatre of a series of regular, old fashioned European diplomatic intrigues, for the purpose of preventing or postponing the consummation of the Texas annexation measure, passed by our Congress last winter.

A sort of Congress of the representatives of European sovereigns is about to assemble here, for the purpose of arranging for us this matter of domestic policy. The French Charge to Texas, I understand, arrived in town yesterday; and it is said he is to be followed by Capt. Elliott, the English Charge, and by Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Texas Secretary of State.

When the royal representatives arrive, I understand, the august council will consist of Mons. Pageot, the French minister to the United States; Mr. Pakenham the English minister; the French charge to Texas, the English charge to the same republic, and probably by such other foreign ministers as they can induce to join in the crusade. Rumor has not yet incorporated Mr. Smith in the royal conclave."

A correspondent of the New York Sun, also writes as follows:—

"Considerable activity is observable here in diplomatic circles. England and France are driving the annexation question to a crisis, for which our government is fully prepared. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and an efficient army on the Texian frontiers, ready for prompt action, prepare us for any event that may transpire. Expresses have been forwarded over land to the Pacific, to our forces in that quarter. The Cabinet are turning their attention to steampacket lines, on the plan advocated in your columns. Overtures for the building of thirteen large steamers have already been received, and I am glad to say that this great national law of the last Congress gives the Government all necessary power, and it meets with great favor."

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

The last accounts we have, state that the fire is still raging in the Dismal Swamp, and has extended to the banks of the Canal, and to the regions of woods in the neighborhood of Bower Hill, at the head of the Western Branch.

We find the following additional particulars in the Portsmouth Old Dominion, of the 14th inst.

For some two weeks a fire has been raging in the Dismal Swamp Lands, that is now progressing with unparalleled fury. That it may be understood abroad, we remark that for some six weeks past we have had no rain in this section of country, and consequently, the spongy fibrous soil of the Swamp has become dry, and ignites as readily as tinder, and burns with the fervency of peat. The fire descends to a great depth in the soil, and completely covers the whole surface for miles and miles with a living fire, which consumes every thing. Vast quantities of timber, shingles, staves, fences, &c., have already been destroyed, and our neighbors on the edge of the Swamp are in great dismay, for fear of their dwellings and plantations. It is worse than a prairie fire, because the subtile element penetrates under the earth, and rises at different points.

While we write the atmosphere is filled with the scent and smoke of the consuming Juniper trees, and the south and southwest horizon is canopied and curtained with black clouds of smoke, save ever and anon, where it catches some extensive timber and shingle depot, when the forked and firey volume rises above the mass, and illumines the blackness, while night shows that volume of red flame and heat, which reaches high up in the heavens that almost makes one imagine that the time so firmly relied on, and so ardently prayed for by the Millerites, has indeed come. The fire is now within some five or six miles of this town, and a curious feeling is exhibited by nearly all our citizens; a feverish anxiety, and a continual inquiry at how the fire progresses, meets us at every point. Numbers are moving towards the scene of devastation, and fearful rumors are ever and anon started that such plantations have been destroyed. Negroes who have long made toe Swamp their dwelling place, bears, snakes, &c, are leaving their strong hold and fastness, and seeking the high ond soiled earth, looking for safety among those they have heretofore hated and avoided.

"*Turn him. Jo.*"—We were much amused at hearing the following anecdote the other day, says the Caddo Gazette of the 15th ult.:

Two brothers of this parish were engaged a short time since, in a "doggery," in a game of poker, with a blackleg from Arkansas, which terminated in the entire loss by the brothers of all their pocket change. The latter suspecting something foul about the blackleg, resolved on revenging themselves by giving him a sound drubbing. The blackleg however drew his enormous toothpick, and soon became "monarch of all he surveyed." The brothers went off and provided themselves with guns, and returned to the combat with redoubled fury. It now became the turn of the blackleg to seek safety, which he did by hiding himself behind a tree, which was barely sufficient to hide his body by standing perfectly erect. One of the besiegers made several ineffectual attempts to "draw a bead" on the besieged and finally called to his brother to "go round and turn him." The blackleg finding that he was about to be placed between two fires, took to his heels like the very wind, and escaped two shots which were fired at him; at the distance of only forty yards, leaving his horse in the stable hard by. He waited until night, when every thing was quiet, went to the "doggery," hewed the door open with his toothpick, went in and took a drink, turned the glass over the bottle, deposited a dime on the bottom, crept to the stable, secured the horse, and cleared himself.

Good Advice.—Never believe, much less propagate, an ill report of your neighbor, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story handed you by a man who is a known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren, and excite disturbances in society. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge whether to utter or suppress the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor in terms too strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw out against a man broken hints and dark inuendoes, which would leave the hearers to suspect anything and every thing that ill nature can suggest. Never speak evil of your neighbor to his known enemy, who wishes for an occasion of slander, for he will certainly paint the image anew, and touch it off with bolder colors. In short, never speak evil of a man when your speaking may probably do much hurt, but cannot possibly do any good.

The New Orleans Bulleton of the 10th inst. says: The Hon. Gilbert Leonard, for several years of the parish of Plaquamines and a member for that parish of the State Convention now sitting, died in this city, at half past 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening last. The deceased was wounded in a duel about three weeks since, and after lingering in great torture, died.

It also says, the State Convention, yesterday, after taking appropriate proceedings for the solemn occasion above noted, immediately adjourned.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. T. S. Daniel, Mr. ALEXANDER BETHUNE to Miss AMANDA BOLTON, daughter of John R. Bolton, Esq.

[The editor acknowledges a handsome share of the Bride's cake, and wishes his young friends many days of uninterrupted happiness.]

DIED,

In Hopewell, Mecklenburg co., on the 25th ult., Mrs. ROSCINDA WILSON, relict of the late W. J. Wilson, aged 63 years. Mrs. W. had been a member of the Presbyterian church for 40 years previous to her death, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. Her mourning children and friends, then, weep not as those without hope.

In Hopewell, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARY McGAHEY, consort of Milton McGahey, aged about 40 years. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has left a kind husband and five children to mourne their sad bereavement.

On the 20th ult., in this County, WM. LEE DAVIDSON, son of Col. B. W. Alexander, aged 12 years.

In Hopewell, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARGARET McKNIGHT, relict of the late Thomas McKnight, aged about 71 years. Mrs. McKnight was a consistent member of the Seceder Church, and was greatly beloved for her amiable qualities as a mother, a neighbor, and a friend. She has gone to reap the rich reward of the virtues and piety she practiced while living.

In this County, on the 27th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, consort of Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq., aged about 65 years.

In Rowan county, on the 31st ultimo, SAMUEL RIBLIN, Esq., formerly State Senator from that County and Davie, aged 38. Also, on the 4th inst., Mr. *Wm. E. Powe*, aged 50. Also, same day, Mr. *Gillespie Culbertson*, aged 44. In Salisbury, same day, Mrs. *Mary Douglas*, wife of Dr. George B. Douglass, and daughter of Mrs. Ellis, of Davidson, aged 19.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 19th of April, instant, Mr. JAMES ERVIN, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Church, which important and responsible office he had filled from an early period in life, with great credit to himself and honor to the Church of Christ.

Seldom has it been the privilege of surviving friends to be able to record with candor and truth, a longer catalogue of virtues than adorned the life of this venerable "father in Israel." His memory is enwalmed in the hearts of a wide circle of acquaintances, and revered by many christrian brethren with whom he long held sweet counsel and walked to the House of God in company." It is not our object to descant with the pen of the panegyrist upon the merits of this unassuming follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. To unpretending worth the flowers of rhetorick can add no charms. It needs no herald to proclaim its trophies to the world. But while eulogy is not our aim, we deem it due the memory of our departed friend, as well as profitable in stimulating others to imitate so eminent a pattern of godliness, to dwell for a moment upon a few of his leading trials.

As a *christian*, Mr. Ervin gave evidence of an *entire devotion* to the service of Him who translated him from the darkness and bondage of a state of nature into the marvellous light and glorious liberty of the Gospel. The interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom lay nearest his heart—the salvation of souls and the edification of the body of Christ were to him objects of paramount importance, and thought worthy to enlist his entire energy and influence, (of the latter of which he possessed no ordinary share.) As a *church officer* he was *firm, assiduous and complacent*. Possessed of unusual caution as well as penetration, he was not hasty in forming his opinions relative to points, of discipline before the session, but being convinced of the course most conducive to the welfare of Zion, he was characterized in action by firmness and decision. Unlike too many who have of eldership the badge only, he was diligent in the performance of his official duties out of the sanctuary, visiting from house to house, exhorting and reproving the wayward and comforting the feeble-minded. Winning in his address and tender in his approaches to the young, he was peculiarly happy in securing their esteem and engaging their hearts in the momentous concerns of religion.

Those rare qualities of the renewed heart which were exhibited in the public history of our friend shone with no less lustre in the walks of life.

The graces of the believer were exemplified in the duties of every domestic relation he sustained. He was a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent. His conduct toward his servants was such as more than ordinarily endeared him to them, for while he was attentive to their temporal comforts he was not unmindful of their spiritual wants and punctually attended to their religious instruction.

Mr. Ervin exemplified a public spirit in civil as well as religious matters. A staunch advocate of religious freedom, he regarded any seeming encroachment upon, political rights as tending to ecclesiastical domination. While a warm hearted republican, however he eschewed that partizan zeal which not only sets a man against his neighbor but arrays in opposition members of the visible church. He loved the image of Christ even though it were found in one of an opposite party.

To conclude, while the subject of this notice was not without his infirmities, in him grace did greatly abound. The issue of his godly life was a peaceful and happy death. That faith in Christ which was his song "in the house of his pilgrimage" sustained him in death. While struggling with the King of terrors he exclaimed "my beloved is mine and I am his." J. W. B.

☞ The Journal will please copy.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be und[illegible] sold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--y

Agricultural Society.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will hold its next regular meeting in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The members will please be punctual in their attendance at 11 o'clock, a. m.

A. SPRINGS, President.

J. W. Hampton, Secretary.

May 2. 1845. 7tm.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come and Buy BARGAINS.

HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE QUEENSWARE,

HATS & BONNETS,

CUTLERY AND GROCERIES.

And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., May 2, 1845. 7f

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w $7. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, *vs.* David A. Covington and others.

PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 29, 1845.

MILITARY ORDERS.

THE Commissioned and non commissioned Officers and Musicians of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 19th day of May next, armed with side and fire arms for Drill. And on the next day, (the 20th,) the Captains of the several Companies in said Regiment, will parade their Companies in Charlotte at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Review and Inspection by the Major General.

The Staff and Field Officers of the Regiment are also commanded to parade as above.

By order of B. W. Alexander, Col. Comdt.

7-tm G. A. HOUSTON, Adjt.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ::::f

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 y

Agricultural.

[From the Report of the Patent Office.]

CORN SOWN FOR FODDER.

In a former report, the advantage of sowing corn broadcast for fodder was mentioned. The experiment has been made in various parts of the country, an it is with pleasure that we find the following account from the Pedee Agricultural Society of South Carolina. If, indeed, 10 tons of well-cured fodder can be obtained from an acre in a climate unpropitious for the grasses, the South may hail this experiment as the harbinger of much good.

"The piece of land sown is a narrow slip lying on the Pedee, cleared in 1841, planted in corn the same year, and lay out in 1842. The soil is alluvial and of a chocolate color. Early in December, 1842, it was shrubbed and deeply broken up with a narrow scooter. On the 27th of April following, it received a cross-ploughing with a turn plough; and on the 1st of May the corn was sown at the rate of three bushels per acre, ploughed in lightly, and brushed. It grew off finely, receiving no other attention than once or twice to cut down the weeds and bushes that sprang up on its margin;—and, what to me was remarkable, it retained its dark-green color during a drought of such length and severity, as to cause vegetation elsewhere to exhibit evident signs of suffering. On the 20th July, when the corn was generally in silk, it was cut down with weeding hoes: no other implement answering so well, in consequence of its prostration by a gale of wind a short time previously. The The average size of the stalks was about half an inch in diameter, and the height, when erect, from seven to eight feet. Three parcels, of five feet square each, taken from different parts of the piece, weighed, severally, as follows: 88, 90, and 92 pounds. Taking the average weight, we have, per acre, (assuming 4,840 square yards to be an acre,) of green forage 156,816 pounds. After three days' exposure, the aggregate weight of the three parcels was 159 pounds; which gives, per acre, of partially cured forage, 87,120 pounds. They were then thrown loosely into an open barn, where they remained until the 15th of August; and being then thoroughly cured, weighed together 47 pounds.—Taking 15 2-3 as the average weight of one parcel, we have, per acre, of thoroughly cured forage, 27,297 pounds. The loss in weight, as above, is greater, perhaps, than it would otherwise have been, in consequence of the corn having been harvested too early—a course I was constrained to pursue, or lose, for a time, the benefit of a large pasture field. The method adopted in curing it, was to spread it on racks erected for the purpose, made of poles resting on forks planted in the ground, and to expose new surface to the sun as often as it was deemed necessary. A portion of it was thrown under a shelter, on rails so disposed as to admit the free circulation of air. This, being protected from the weather, cured well. With the remainder I did not have equal success, owing to the quantity on hand, and the unfavorableness of the season. It was used as a winter food for cattle; they ate it freely, and kept in good condition.

"Of the comparative value of this forage, I am not prepared to speak with accuracy, having instituted no well conducted experiment to test it; of this, however, I feel confident: that, in no other way with which I am acquainted, can good and substantial food for stock be more easily and cheaply procured. The difficulty of saving it is measurably obviated by cutting no more than can be conveniently managed; and after exposing it for a few days, although it will not be entirely dry, (particularly the juices of the large stalks,) yet it will be sufficiently so as to be safely housed in small quantities; or what, perhaps, would be a better plan for using it, at the same time that it would entirely remove the difficulty above mentioned, would be, to feed it away in its wilted or partially cured state, where a suitable piece of ground for growing it can be procured convenient to the stable or horse-lot. It would not only afford a grateful food for the horse, but would also give no small relief to his owner, by coming in at a season when it too often happens there is no great abundance of provender in the barns of the cotton-planter.

"Respectfully submitted.

"JNO. W. LEAK"

IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF POTATOES.

Any improvement that can be effected in the quality of potatoes, is important. Some observations on the subject, at this season of the year, may possibly, therefore, have a useful tendency.

It is well known that, in some soils, and most seasons, the produce of potatoes is abundant, and their quantity excellent; while in others, the quantity is not deficient, but the quality is inferior; and there are situations so unfavorable, that the crop is always bad in every respect. Occasionally, indeed, cold wet seasons deteriorate this important crop, even in the best soil, on which the most skillful cultivation has been bestowed.

Supposing, however, that all has been done that could possibly be effected in the way of good cultivation, yet, when the crop is fit for taking up, its proper after-management is a most important consideration. People think that, if they guard their crop from frost, they have done all that can be needed; but this is a mistake of the worst kind. By improper management after up, potatoes of the finest quality are easily spoiled; and, on the contrary, by judicious treatment, even such as are watery may be much improved.

It is of the first consequence that *light*, as well as frost, should be guarded against; for light renders the tubers unwholesome. The stems, and, in fact, all the parts of the potato plant above ground, are more or less poisonous. Tubers are occasionally formed along the stem; but they are, as we all know, green and bad. This is entirely owing to their exposure to light. Having pointed out one of the sources of deterioration, it may be as well to name a means of improvement. Always dry the tubers before cooking them. If a potato is weighed when fresh taken up, then laid in a dry, warm place for some time, and again weighed, it will be found to have become lighter, in consequence of the evaporation of a portion of its water; and it will then, in cooking, be more floury. In Ireland, with this in view, potatoes, when watery, are often taken out of the caves, and kept in a dry place for a few weeks, and a great improvement is the consequence. The French are aware of this fact. A writer in the *Revue Horticole* says: "In unfavorable seasons, potatoes are often found to be watery and without flavor, although cooked with the greatest care. In this case, the mode of effecting an amelioration is easy: it consists in placing them near a stove or oven for about a week previously to their being used. At the end of that time, they will be found mealy and of good flavor."

The editor of the Farmers' Monthly Visiter has this season raised between twelve and thirteen hundred bushels of potatoes on about six acres of sward land. The ground was prepared in the following manner: After the corn planting had been finished, about the 25th of May, manure (on about one acre compost, and upon the other five acres clear manure from a stable, made during the preceding summer and winter,) was laid out in piles, and spread over the grass, which had then already started green from the ground, in furrows of about 12 inches in width; the whole flat was completely turned over, these shutting into each other so close, as to leave no vacum between; with the sod thus inverted, and the manure all covered to the depth of about six inches, the potatoes were planted between every third furrow, at the distance in the rows of about three feet from each other. A hole or crevice was made from two to three inches below the surface with a sharpened stick, and, at the distance of 18 inches, a single potato, of the common size, placed in it, and covered up—with a kick of the heel, generally, when the soil would admit of it. Great care was taken that the seed potato should not enter so deeply as to go below the upturned sward. In this way the potatoes grew above the soil, while the roots drew sufficient sustenance from the decomposed manure and decayed turf at the bottom. During the whole season, there was no difficulty from weeds; the witch-grass in some parts of the field, where it had taken root, did indeed, late in the summer, spring through the inverted turf. The whole process of hoeing the six acres twice, cost only 22 days' work of one man. The planting was done with great expedition. In twice hoeing and going over with the cultivator, and the subsequent digging of the potatoes, neither the bottom turf, nor the manure overlaid by it, has as yet been disturbed. The crop of Indian corn intended for the same land next year (according to our present year's experience of a field last year cultivated in the same way) will derive a greater advantage from the manure than the potato crop of the present year.

One advantage of raising potatoes in this manner we believe to have been, the entire freedom of the crop from the disease and rot which have been so generally complained of. The ground was the ordinary intervale of Merrimack river, which had lain so long to grass as to give not much over half a ton of hay to the acre. It was good land, but was much in want of stimulating manure. The crop of potatoes was probably not quite so large as it might have been if the same manure had been mixed in the same depth of soil actually pulverized; neither was the labor of making the crop more than half as much; but the manure is left in the ground to do much the most effective service hereafter.—On a diligent inquiry of our potato diggers, we have not been able to learn that any of the new potatoes were infected with the rot. The earliest kind were taken from the field before the warm weather of September; and those laid in the common cellar have as yet discovered none of those offensive qualities which have been so much a matter of complaint.

One hundred and fifty barrels of the first dug were sent and sold in the Boston market, averaging after paying the price of transport, 25 cents the bushel. Of the long reds, we have between five and six hundred bushels in the ground, under a hemlock cover, which, in the market next spring, may be worth 50 cents the bushel. At half that price, after paying all expenses of cultivation and manure, this crop will give us a clear gain of about $20 to the acre.

On about one acre of the potato ground manured with the stable dung, after the first hoeing, was placed some eight hundred pounds of ground plaster. Where this was applied, the tops of the potato were more luxuriant; the potatoes seemed to be fewer in number, but all of a larger size. The effect of the plaster was to make the crop at least one-fourth better.

COW PEA.

There is no doubt in the minds of many practical farmers, that the cow pea, is the best renovator of worn out, or tired land, that can be used in the South. Plant early in May, between hills of corn, and cultivate with corn, the produce for hogs alone will doubly pay all cost; it will in reality almost equal the corn crop. The vine and foliage will not only shade the land, but protect from the washing, and afford a fine quantity of vegetable matter to turn under.

The reports furnished by experienced farmers, in various parts of our country, particularly in southern countries, prove this beyond a doubt. The pea is the clover of the South.—*Plough Boy.*

EXCRETORY DUCT OF THE FEET OF SHEEP.

Chancellor Livingston, 1st President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, says the legs of sheep are furnished with a duct, which terminates in the fissure of the hoof; from which, when the animal is in health is secreted a white fluid, but when sickly the ducts are stopped by the hardening of the fluid. He says he has in some instances found that the sheep were delivered, by merely pressing out the hardened matter with the finger from the orifice of the duct in each foot; it may in some cases be proper to place their feet in warm water, or to use a probe or hand brush for cleansing this passage.

Farmer's Cabinet.

Subsoil Ploughs.—In many soils, not otherwise rich enough for corn, it would be a good practice to make a furrow six inches deep, in the fall with a common plough, then let a subsoil plough run in this furrow ten or twelve inches more; and it would be still better to put cornstalks and other manure in this trench, and list it in, when thoroughly wet, with a small plough or hoe; the land to remain in this state till planting time. The subsoil plough is valuable; by its use the soil will be less wet in great rains, and less dry in great drought. Where the subsoil plough is used, in comparison with only the common plough, the yield will be fifty per cent. more, and the crop in dry weather always green. The subsoil plough has doubled and frequently trebled the crops in England.—*Farmer & Gardener*

Milk.—Milk is a perfect food for a growing animal, containing the curd which is to form the muscles, the butter which is to supply the fat, the phosphates which are to build up the bones, and the sugar which is to feed the respiration. Nothing is wanting in it. The mother selects all the ingredients of this perfect food from among the useless substances which are mingled in her own stomach with the food she eats—she changes these ingredients chemically in such a degree, as to present them to the young animal in a state in which it can most easily, and with least labor, employ them for sustaining its body—and all this she begins to do at a given and appointed moment of time. How beautiful, how wonderful, how kindly provident is all this!—*Johnston.*

What a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I get; get what I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

MEDICINES,
PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Just to Hand!
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 F

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevealy reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation; if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Perk, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it *is* "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Paine, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry.

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are *most* rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL,

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-y